THE OPPOSITION TO GRANT.

Maring its Effect on Doubtful Delegates Grant Men Preparing a Demonstration—An Impression that Grant will Pull Through and that there is Little Hope for Blaine.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Grant managers find themselves confronted in this city with a very powerful local anti-third-term sentiment. It is unmistakable, more pronounced, aggressive, and persistent than was the Bristow opposition at Cincinnati. While the unpopplarity of Grant in this city will not probably have the slightest effect on the leaders of his audacious campaign, it is undeni-ably having its influence on doubtful and weak-kneed third-term delegates. The word bolt is in everybody's mouth. Opponents of the third term threaten it at all times and in all places. Men stood in the hotel lobbles to-day and offered bets of almost any sum that if Grant should be nominated he annot carry Illinois. Whether or not all this loud talking is simply a part of the Blaine programme (and many suspect that it is), it is certainly causing the rank and file of the Grant faction a great deal of uneasiness. If the programme mapped out by the Senatorial cabal is carried out next week it will be in the face of as hostile a local public sentiment as ever sought to influence the action of a nominating Convention.

Since the big indignation meetings of Wednes.

day evening, the third-termers have been quietly preparing for a demonstration of their own. They at first determined on using the erest convention hall for the jubilee but the opposition which this provoked led them to-day to announce that they never contemplated holding the meeting in that chamber. If it had not been that the managers of the Exposition building emphatically refused to have it used for any such purpose, they would have carried out their original pro-The meeting will be held in ome other hall on Monday night, and will

ome other hall on Monday night, and will be addressed by Senutors Conkling, Logan, and Cameron, Gen. S. L. Woodford, Chauncey J. Filley, Jonn C. New, Robert T. Lincoin, Stephen A. Douglas, Emory A. Storrs, Leonard Swett, and other Grant men.

The fight here in the city is already desperately bitter and promises to culminate in one of the most flerce and hot contests ever experienced in this country. The local politicians have each other by the ears, the outsiders are quarrelling among themselves, and the whole crowd is ugly and deflant. The impression pravails among shrewd observers that Grant will pull through. His forces are spiendidly organized and led by men who are accustomed to rule. His opponents are discordant, and none of their managers can be compared with the third-termers in point of craftiness and audacity. The Grantites will enter the Convention prepared for a fight at every stage of the proceedings, and will rely on their organization and singleness of purpose to scatter all opposition. One of the local bosses of the ex-President's campaign admitted to-day that the third-termers had about concluded not to insist on the enforcement of the unit rule. They believe that it will be abrogated anyway, that they will gain as much as they will lose if it is, and that it is just as well to let it go.

One of the principal arguments to be present-

One of the principal arguments to be presented by the Grant leaders in their buttonholing of delegates will be that all this noise in Chicago is but the result of the old personal fend between John A. Logan and Charles B. Farwell. There is considerable truth in this statement as to the original cause of the uprising against the ex-President. Farwell, Boss Heeing, and Joseph Medill directed it in its inception, but it has outerown their leadership, and jit is now manased by men who are not under their dictation. They will certainly insist that the twenty contesting delegates from lillinois be given seats, and that the entire Logan delegation be denied admittance until the Committee on Credentials shall have passed on the stams of the contestants. This point will have be settled very soon after the meeting of the Convention. The friends of Gen. Grant will of course resist the attempt to exclude the regular delegation from the State, on the ground that it has no contestant, the twenty lilaine and Washburne district delegates being regarded simply as protestants. Unless the third-termers have a clear majority over all, so as to settle the issue thus raised with a yell at the very outset, it is probable that at least one day will be consumed in the adjustment of the Hilinois difficulty.

Logan and Cameron are reticent, cool, and apparently well satisfied with the appearance of things. They know that if Grant is not the man Blaine will not be. He may be the means of beating Grant, but he cannot secure the prize himself.

Second choices have been discussed a great deal to-day. Edm under will Washburne has t go. ne of the principal arguments to be present

the prize himself.
Second choices have been discussed a great deal to-day. Edut and seems to be the favorite with the Eastern men, but Washburne has many friends in the West. Either would suit the anti-Grant party, however, and unless the hird-term scheme wins early in the struggle, one of them will probably be the candidate.

THEY WILL BOLT AGAINST GRANT.

hey say that in the event of Grant's nominaion they will use all honorable means to defeat im: that the 19.686 Republicans who scratched Cornell in the late election will bolt against Brant; that New York cannot be carried for Srant: and that 3,500 voters have already signed a piedge to vote against Grant. The cir-

Pular Adds: The Republican vote in New York State (1879) for Mr. Wadsworth, who was believed a true recrementative of Republican principles and an honest man, was of vote for Mr. Cornell, who was regarded as Senator ing's man, and not a representative of Republican

The vote for Mr. Fornell, who was retained to fooklings man, and not a representative of Republican principles, was \$18,507. These By868 votes were intended to give notice for the Presidential year that a Republican candidate is demanded who will represent national supremacy sound finance, and civil service reform—not one, but all; whose record is clean; whose character cannot be amirched; who will not be marely the representative of the "hloody shirt" nor of the machine.

Not only these votes but 12,500 more are required to give the Republican candidate a majority in "the pivotal state." The same kind of a candidate is required to carry other doubthill States. oubtrol States, voters do not believe Gen, Grant is a good Re-s candidate. may voice at the strong utterances of the Republican platforms of 1875-6 against a third term.

They recall the strong utterances of the Republican platforms of 1875-6 against a third term.

They remember that the office holders be appointed this hold over, and that the desire for the spoils and machine control is the binwark of the third-term project. machine control is the bulwark of the third-term project. They remember that his close associates were Belking, Babcock, Shepherd, and other men who discrared him and the country, they see that Coukling, Cameron, and Lesan are his chief supporters how. They remember that Gen. Grant interly failed to supporters disturbance at the South, and that the new outrages occurring under President Hayes are nothing to the many wholessle massacres under the "strong man."

They remember that the Republican majority of 50,000 a New York State became a minority of 50,000 while he They remember that aix Southern and eacht Northern States were lost to the Republican party during his Administrations.

They remember that the House of Representatives became Democratic under him, by the loss of the independent vote.

They know that his nomination would cost the party certainly 40 000 independent and German votes in New York State, and lose also Ohio and other States naturally

The people honor him as a General; they do not want him again for President.

The circular also opposes Blaine.

More New York Politicians for Chicago. The through passenger trains from this sity to the West, yesterday, carried Republicans o the Chicago Convention. Senator Webster Wagner's car. in which he and several other Senators and Assemblymen will ride to Chicago, was attached to the train that left the Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M. Senator William H. Robertson, ex-Speaker Husted, and John B. Dutcher occupied the car when it moved out of the depot. They will be joined in Albany by Senators Wagner, Woodin, Sessions, Birdsall, and Braman, and several members of Assembly, Other passengers in the train were Solon B. Smith of the Twentieth Assembly District and Nathan D. Hall, President of the Twenty-second District Association.

About one hundred members of the Anti-Third-Term Republican Central Campaign Club's delegation started from the Eric Railway depot, in Jersey City, at 7 P. M. Among them were Sheridan Shook, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhosfer, D. D. T. Marshall, Benjamin F. Manierre, J. Warren Geddard, Henry C. Bang, Andrew J. Campbell, James L. Hustle, and ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian.

Charity Commissioner Jacob Hess, James W. Coiller, the actor, and James Reed went with the delegation.

Full Dangerhia, May 28.—At noon to-day H. Robertson, ex-Speaker Husted, and John B.

Mis delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—At noon to-day Mayor Stokely. James McManes, one of the delegates at large. A. C. Roberts. John Rittenhouse Fred G. Wolbert. Rufus E. Shapler, and Alex. M. Fox started for Chicago. They are the advance guard of the crowd that will leave here.

A POWERFUL ANTI-THIRD-TERM SEN-TIMENT DEFELOPING IN CHICAGO

They will make a stop at Pittsburgh, and at Fort Wayne will be joined on Monday by the city delegation and the Union Republican Club, under the marshaiship of ex-Sheriff Leeth. On arriving at Chicago in time for supper on Monday night they will drive direct to the Tremont House, where they have established their head-guarters. The city delegation will start from here on Sunnlay, and their escort will count up a bout a hundred persons. The Union Republican Club will be attired in him seems such as firm stand white heaver hats, and will take a band along. Mc-Manes, before he started, expressed himself again as strongly opposed to Grant.

There is much talk here over the action of the Republican League, the anti-third term organization, in taking such a firm stand against Grant. The leading members are apparently deeply in carnest, and declare emphatically that they cannot be induced under any consideration to support the ex-Feetient Gameron and the Grant people have any idea of. They purpose to make a viscorross campiagon, and the Grant people have any idea of. They purpose to make a viscorros campiagon, and it is very certain that if Grant is nominated there will be an independent ticket and the class of the complete the complete the complete the complete that the complete the will be an independent ticket and the class of the complete the complete the complete that the complete the will be an independent ticket and the class of the complete the compl

MISS CLINTON'S CRICKETS.

Miss Lucille Clinton, a handsome young artist, who leads a kind of hermit life in her studio, at Broadway and Eighteenth street, is in love with crickets and cats. About ten years ago Miss Clinton, being then a young-very young-school girl, read Dickens's story of 'The Cricket on the Hearth." Miss Clinton was so affected by the story that she determined to have a cricket at any cost. She hunted the fields for days and weeks before she even heard a cricket. and it was a long time after she did hear the first cricket that she was able to find and capture one, so deceptive is the voice and so shy

first cricket that she was able to find and capture one, so deceptive is the voice and so shy are the movements of the cricket. Then it was a long time again before the young admirer of crickets learned enough about the wants and habits of those sprightly creatures to be able to carry them through the winter alive and bring up the young in the spring. She was very patient, though and now what Miss Clinton doesn't know about crickets isn't worth knowing. She has a inrge 'ternery' full of crickets, and a large quantity of eggs, that are expected to produce a good many more crickets, if no misfortune happens.

Last evening Miss Clinton gave a sort of cricket soirée, having invited a number of persons in to hear the crickets "sing." The concert was given by about 100 stalwart crickets. The listeners, all but Miss Clinton, were ready to make affidavit that all the crickets sang exactly alike and dreadfully out of tune. But Miss Clinton was squally positive that each cricket had a voice that differed from the voices of all the other crickets; and she ought to know.

"Every time I go to the country, "said the interesting young artist," I spend most of the time cricketing. I'm ghad I wasn't in the country yesterday and day before, for I would surely have been sunstruck while looking for crickets. I have shready been prostrated while cricketting. When I am riding through the country, whether it is in my own conveyance or in a stage. I always have to stop if I hear a cricket. Sometimes I make the other passengers awally angry by making the driver wait while I go off into a field to look for a cricket. They will say I am crazy, and that there is no cricket there at all. But I always find him, and when I bring him back they say I was right, and then they all begin to like crickets almost as well as I do. I coulen't go to sleep if I couldn't hear them singing."

Deaths and New Cases Reported Yesterday-

The number of deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday is 129, which is an increase of 8 over Thursday's record, of 28 over Wednesday's, of 48 over Tuesday's, and of 73 over Monday's. The following cases of sunstroke were reported yesterilay: John Sheridan, a cook at 120 Fulton street, died yester-Arome, from the same cause.

Hannah France, a servant, died from the effects of sunstroke at 144 Cirvathe afreet.

Andrew Febryon who was annatrick on Thursday, died in the Chambers street he spital vesterday.

Nicholas Thaper shed at 316 East Fitty minth street, presumably from the heat. deal to-day. Edm inde seems to be the favorite with the Eastern men, but Washburne has many friends in the West. Either would suit the anti-Grant party, however, and unless the hird-term scheme wins early in the struggle, one of them will probably be the candidate.

THEY WILL BOLT AGAINST GRANT.

Some Emphatic Utterances by the Young Scrutchers-Belgantes Addressed.

The Independent Republican Executive lommittee have issued an address to the fellow in the first scrutchers and the first scrutchers and the first scrutchers defects of the field. (3.0. Grady 22 years of are, died from sunarrake at 18th vesterilar, for the fellow of the heat at 18th vesterilar fellows of the feels of the fellows of the feel at 18th vesterilar fellows of the feel at 18th James Royal dend of substroke at 439 West Thirty-first street vesterely. Caroline Broman, need 54 years, died of substroke at 192 Second street yesterday.

James Hennessy, of Brooklyn, who was substruck Thursday while at work at 47 Wail street, died yesterday at the Chambers Street Hiespatal. George Kunindli, of 1998 Third avenue, was prostrated by the hest and was taken from the Church street police station to the Chambers Street Hospital.

An unknown must, about 23 years of age, poorly dressed, was prostrated by the heat on the Catherine ferry yesterday, and was taken to the Chambers street hospital.

Bishards of 1966 three trees will be proposed. ferry yeaterday, and was taken to the Chambers street hospital.
Friderick Richards of 196th street and Willis avenue was prostated by the heat at 162 Fearl street, and was taken to the Chambers street hospital.
William Sci after was prestrated by the heat, and was taken from the Oak street station to the Chambers arrest icapital.
Francia Leonard, a member of Smrine No. 7 of the lersey city Fire Department, was prinarized by the lersey city Fire Department, was prinarized by the least while sitting in the engine house yesterday morning. He was removed to his home.
Detective Leminan, attached to the Sixth avenue pouce station in Brooklyn, was overcome while on duty. August Martin, a junk dealer of Second avenue and ourth street, Brooklyn, was sunstruck in Fourth twente.

Avenue street, briotatin, was sinstificed in Fourth Mrs. Ellen Gindar, aged 60, of 300 Throop avenue, was overcome in Throop avenue.

John Mehiman, aged 60, of 1,027 Fulton street, Brooklyn, while purchasing groceries, was prostrated. He was earned home to his residence.

The thermometer at Hadaut's Pharmacy at 3 A.M., The thermometer at Hadaut's Pharmacy at 3 A.M., 50, 670, 700, 12 M., 84°, 35, F. M., 85°, 6, 72°, 9, 69°, 12, 67°. GREAT STORM IN TEXAS.

The Country Inundated-Houses Washed Away and Many Persons Drowned.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 28.-Special despatches to the News say: "During a rain storm last night in San Saba the family of P. M. Rountree, living near there, took refuge in a cave near the house, resulting in the drowning of two of his little boys, aged 3 and 6 years. His wife, little daughter, and a young indy with them were taken out in a drowning condition." CALVERY, Tex., May 28 .- A heavy wind, rain, and hall storm passed over the eastern part of the county vesterday, blowing down houses and fences and training the crops. Corn and cotton were stripped of their blades and leaves, and only were mashed to the ground.

Brackett. Texas, May 28.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning one of the heaviest and most disastrous rain storms ever known to the oldest inhabitants set in. The rain is still pouring in torrents. All Brackett except portions on two fills, is inundated. On Main street the water is from five to eight feet deep, and rushing down the street with almost incredible rapidity. The floor in every business house is from one the county vesterday, blowing down houses and

down the street with almost incredible rapidity. The floer in every business house is from one to flye feet under water.

Several med at the mercy of the waters went down. All efforts in human power were of no avail. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of amilies slong Las Moras Creek. More than twenty people were drowned. A dozen houses were washed away, and it is thought some bore human freight. Many houses were washed from their foundations, and all the residences in the lower part of the town are being vacated as fast as possible. The greatest excitement prevails.

HATTFORD, May 28 .- A severe hurricane passed over sufficial and Enfield this afternoon at 1 o'clock. In Sufficial about a dozen barus and tobucco theds were blown down and many orchard and other trees uprovided. Syke's trave, a tworise plants ground, was nearly rained. In Thompsonville and vicinity many barns were blown down, and one new brick building nearly demolished. Mour, no's greenhouse, the largest in the State, was sinused totally destroyed, and the orchards were greatly damaged.

Every trace of sait rhoum, itch, &c., is obilterated by Glenn's Sulphur Song. Sold by all druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Winster Dye," black or brown, 50c. Depot, Crittenton's, 116 Fulton et., New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

finding his name on the band of the trousers he admitted that they were his, adding, however, the words, to the best of his knowledge and belief. He said he had not seen the trousers since Christmas, when he transferred them from his trunk to his value in the trunk room. From the minute book it was ascertained that Whittaker wore his overcoat on April 17. He was found bound in his room on the morning of April 6. Lieut, Coffin testified that he had inspected Whittaker's room for forbidden articles on April 25. He had merely asked Whittaker whether or not he had contraband articles in his room, and Whittaker answered no. It being a high crime in the cudet code to doubt a cadet's word, this answer was accepted, and the witness passed on to inspect the next room. Last Sunday Whittaker told the witness that the trousers were his own, but that they were not there at the time of the inspection. The cap was there, but Whitaker said he did not know it was a forbidden article. from his trunk to his value in the trunk room.

own, but that they were not there at the time of the inspection. The cap was there, but Whittaker said he did not know it was a forbidden article,

S. D. Goza testified that on March 6 he cut Whittaker's hair short in front and left it long behind, at Whittaker's request. Lieut Knight called attention to Whittaker's hair, which, though it has not been touched with shears since March 6, except on the night of the assault, is of a uniform length behind and before. Recorder Sears, in the capacity of a witness, described to the court how he had found the trousers in the sleeve of the overcoat, while he was searching for leiters and papers in Whittaker's room on April 21. He said he introduced the matter of the concealed clothing merely to showl to the court what degree of trust might be reposed in Whittaker's testimony. He recalled the testimony of Whittaker that he had never offered money to any person to act as his friend during the investigation, and in contradiction of it he produced a letter found in Whittaker's room dated April 27, and signed by Mrs. Jennie T. Greener, the wife of Prof. Greener. If contained this clause: "To accept the money you offer me would disgrace both me and my husband." The effect of money to mrs. Greener, the Recorder said, was perfectly legitimate, but it remained true that Whittaker was expable of testifying incorrectly. Recorder Sears related that in his own class, that of 1867, a white cadet was ostracised for four years and a half. He had seen whole ranks full out when this man stepped into them, because no man would stand beside him. This showed that it was not colored cadets only that were ostracised at West Point, Yet no newspaper took this case un. The termination of the ostracism was in the unpopular eadet being drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." Yet in this case the cadets showed their sense of fairness by leaving in his room a list of subjects for examination of the ostracism was in the uppopular of the "Rogue's March." Yet in this case the cadets show

West Point hop, he might have done so unmo-leated.

In his search of Whittaker's room, Recorder Sears said he had found many letters and manuscripts, some of which seemed to indicate a motive for self-mutilation more creditable than a desire to be carried by sympathy over his examination. Whittaker, he said, was in-volved in a love affair, over which he appeared to have brooded to an unusual extent.

"Let the evidence be given on which such re-marks should be based," said Lieut Knight, arising.

arising.

Recorder Sears said he had no intention of reading anything regarding Whittaker's love affairs. He wanted, however, to show that his mind was in a morbid state, and that he frequently indulged in prejudices against his instructors for which there were really no foundations.

Lieut. Knight objected to allowing any private papers of Whittaker's to go on the record which did not bear directly upon the case. In response to this the Recorder submitted to Lieut. Knight marked passages of Whittaker's diary, which passages he desired to read. Lieut. Knight consented that those passages should be read. The dates of the passages read were not given to be piaced on the record, but if was stated they extended from September to December, 1878. The passages read are as follows: extended from Soptember to December, 1878. The passages read are as follows:

First recitation in chemistry, was told by Prof. Johnson that my resitation was follows:

In drawing was told by the Professor [Prof. Larned] that my drawing was ridiculous, and he would not correctit. A negro hater, from what I had seen of him.

I did pretty well in mathematics but in chemistry was told again that my recitation was all nonsense. The institution of the professor of the company of the large transfer of the professor [Prof. Larned] that my drawing was all nonsense. The institution of the large transfer of the large tr

to floor me.

Frof. L. in Philosophy scolled me for a slight mistake, and was unishally harsh upon me. I am sure I studied the lesson, and if I cannot suit them let me fail. One lay will prove all these things.

In chemistry Leut. J. was sayase on me. At every recitation be shown by acts and words that he actually hates me, but why I cannot say, unless it is because I am I shall study to night until I or 2 o'clock, and hereafter ry to do better, even under my harsh, prejudiced in-tractors. I may yet so through if they give me half a haure.
Did peorly in philosophy, because the instructor gave subsect, or rather a problem, in no way connected with

as text. Tasked Prof. L's permission to day to let me attend Tasked Prof. L's permission to day to let me attend rawing daily, and he says he will not object. I shall go not see the Superintendent also. Whittaker was called to the stand again. He

Whitnker was called to the stand again. He said that the aliusion to money in his letter to Mrs. Greener referred to a sum which he sent to her as a mark of gratitude for her efforts in his behalf. Prof. Greener had at that time been at West Point several days.

At 2% o'clock Recorder Sears began to read his summing up of the case in behalf of the court. He discuimed all prejudice, alleging that he had at first been very friendly toward Cadet Whittaker. If, therefore, he was compelied to bear hard upon him, it must be attributed to his sense of duty as an official of a cairt. Had it been an ordinary case of alleged assault upon a white cade, many times of evidence that had been extended; but the questions and the insinuations that had been indulged in by the prisoner's de facto counsel. Martin I. Townsend, had led to the pursuit of all possible lines of inquiry. The speaker recounted the circumstances of the finding of Whiteker and of his surroundings. He said that the first assumption on the part of the endets was that a brutal and cowardly assault had been committed. Their sympathy was with Whittaker, as was that of the officers of the post. Over 300 witnesses had been examined. It was in evidence that every colored cadet ever at the Academy had received every right. No colored cadet had ever been hazed or devised. Shades of treatment have been dependent on the personal qualities of the colored cadets, there could be no middle ground in such a matter.

On account of his backwardness in philosophy cadets, there could be no middle ground in such a matter.

On account of his backwardness in philosophy Whitaker was in a very dangerous position as to graduation. Blake, whose cap Whittaker accidentally put on on one occasion, is not of a vindictive character. McDonaid and Burnet had already been righteously punished stor their misdoings toward Whittaker. Yet these three were the ones chiefly suspected. Each had taken an oath that he did not commit the assault. If the object of the assault were to make Whittaker leave the post, the three menergaged in it must have been selected by the body of the cadets. If they were not so selected the metive for

the dangerous assault was difficult to conceive. Cadets would not have assumed civilians' clothes. Their own uniforms would have been a better disguise. In case of an niarm, had the long roll been sounded, they merely would have had to throw away their masks and to mingle with their follows. Each of the cadets had disclaimed under oath any connection or knowledge of the assault. It was not a case of hazing. If it was done by cadets it was a sporadle case. Histery and common sense show that a secret possessed by three or four men cannot be kept.

Whittaker was sentimental and ambitious. He craved sympathy. He had read in novels that young ladles had been won over to kinder regards for lovers by their suffering and persecution. It is known that Whittaker compained of lack of regard on the part of a young woman. Whittaker desired sympathy also, because he believed it would tide him over the difficult period through which he was passing at the Academy.

Recorder Sears then argued that many self-mutifations had occurred, and especially that such cases had been brought to life in the Ku-Kiux investigations. Whittaker's character was admitted to be good, and a good character ought to be a bar against the weight of ordinary circumstantial evidence; but in this case there was something more than ordinary circumstantial evidence; but in this case there was something more than ordinary circumstantial evidence to the more such that had been been been as a such the was told to keep still, but there was no pistol, nor knife, nor even a ciub in sight. His ears were cut and his hands were tied stierward. One man only held his shoulders while one other did the cutting. Whittaker's hands being free. There was no alarm, and there was no sear on the neck near the ears, as would have been the case if there had been a struggle. The handkerchief given him by one of the ruffinns had the name cut out of the corner. The corner was not cut off, as would have been mean not had held in the corner. The corner was not cut off, as would have

would not be too much to ask that he should be tried by court martial on charges of conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman and for perjury.

During the speech Whittaker showed no emotion. His face wore a scarcely perceptible increducious smile. Lieut Knight. Whittaker's counsel, read an address in his defence, in which he said at the opening that he feared Cadet Whittaker's friends had rather injured than benefited him, by causing the line of testimony to go beyond the merits of the case. He reviewed the circumstances of the assault as told by Whittaker. He found in each of them confirmation of the story. The hair on the back of his head was cut downward, as testified to by one of the barbers. If so, and if Whittaker did the enting, he must have held the scissors in his left hand. Whittaker's ignorance of many of the circumstances, as the position of his feet, the whereabouts of the necktie and of the handkerchief, whether the gas was lighted or not, &c., showed that he had not deliberately planned self-mutilation. There was no motive. The desire of sympathy to enable him to graduate is imputed as a motive; yet he took no note of his class standing. He had, in fact, after the assault sought to make ho use of sympathy. He had not asked to be excused from his classes.

Cadet Whittaker had borne a good character from early boyhood down to the time he wan found lying bound in his room. Lieut Knight claimed that forgery in the note of warning was not a friendly one. If so, why had not swiller come forward subsequently to aid Whittaker? The note was an unfrendly one, and had been written to throw suspicion upon a victim. The roote was an unfrendly one, and had been written to throw suspicion upon a victim. The finding should be against Whittaker the court would have to ask itself what it was that could convert a person at the threshold of manhood, with every incentive to virtue and with a spoties character, into a wretch to whom perjury was as asay as the truth.

President Mordessi of the court announced an adjou

house 151 East Twenty-seventh street. He took the house, he averred, upon the representations of Mr. Jackson that it was in thoroughly good habitable condition, that its surroundings were unobjectionable, and that it was in every way well suited for the purposes of a respectable boarding house. With belief in the truth of those representations. Dr. Odell leased the house for six months, from Nov. 1. 1877, at a rental of \$100 per month, payable monthly in advance. In February, 1878, he moved out of the house, and Mr. Jackson brought suit against him to compet the payment of \$200 rent for the unexpired two months of the lease. From the Sixth District Court, where it was brought, the suit was, on defendant's motion, transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, and there finally reached a jury trial before Judge Van Brunt. The defendant did not deny the leasing of the house at the terms named by the plaintiff, but brought out in the testimony some facts which in the judgment of the jury, afforded sufficient excuse for his abandonment of the premises. The testimony was that in the cellar of the house there was a hole where was accumulated a quantity of foul matter from a breken soil cipe; that this hole was concealed by a large flat stone, covered with ashes and refuse, and that from this hole spread poisonous, fooid gases, that had actually caused the death of a young medical student boarding in the house, by inducing in him a virnient and fatal case of typho-malarial fever. Winesses swore that Mr. Jackson's attention was called to the evil condition of the sewerage, but he refused to make the necessary repairs, and, though the exhalations from the broken pipe were so bad that boarders fled the house, and Dr. Odell was compelled to hastly remove his family to save their lives. Mr. Jackson still refused to remedy the nuisance, and demanded his rent.

Mr. Jackson but upon the stand a woman, who said that she had since lived in the house, and had not been affected by the sewage exhalations. She said that her sister had died there, but from Bright's disease, not from malaria. Then physiciane testified that the malarious atmosphere engendered in the cellar would have rendered Bright's disease fatal those representations. Dr. Odell leased the house for six months, from Nov. 1, 1877, at a rental

rious atmosphere engendered in the cellar would have rendered Bright's disease fatal where, under other conditions the person affected by the complaint might have lived for where, under other contains the person affected by the complaint might have lived for years.

Another branch of the testimony explanatory of Dr. Odell's other objections to the house as a place for keeping respectable bearders was based upon its supposed tenancy by disorderly characters. Mr. Wm. G. Peckham, Jr., counsel for the defendant, averred in open court that the policeman on the beat had offered, if paid \$100, to procure evidence to prove that the house had been one of bad repute. Judge Van Brunt allowed all the testimony as to the character of the neighborhood to be placed before the jury, but in his charge excluded it from consideration, in so far as it did not directly apply to the house leased to Dr. Odell.

The jury found a verder for the defendant, awarding damages against Mr. Jackson in the sum of \$50 and costs, amounting in all to \$172.34, and denying altogether his claim for rent for the two months after Dr. Odell abandoned the house.

Nevada Democrats Express a Preference for

Nevada Democrate Express a Preference for Tilden.

San Francisco, May 28.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada met at Winnenucca yester-day and selected the following delegates to Cincinnati E. B. Stonehill, Matthew Canayan, J. C. Hogerman, C. Ellis, E. B. Sadler, and George T. Gorman, It is understood that three delegates prefer Tiblets, two Thorman and one Field, but the Convention, by a vote of Sto 36, declared Tiblets the preference of the party. George W. Cassidy was nominated for Representative in Cornegress, C. H. Belknap for Sopreme Judge and J. H. Dennis, W. E. F. Desi, and J. C. McFarnahan were nominated for Presidential electors.

Summer Hints for Stylish Ladies. Gloves, veils, fans, and parasols-how they can be made to bring out the best points of face. feature, and form: the most coquettish way of wearing veils; how to make the hands look small; what is most suitable for pale skins, &c.. &c. See to-morrow's Sunday Mercury.-Adv.

Mrs. Holmes's New Story. In consequence of the great demand for this new story, "Queenie lietherion," the New York Weekly is ready this morning, and for sale all ever the Union—449.

MARY TILLY'S WANDERINGS.

THE SAD HISTORY THAT ENDED IN JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL. Seeking Employment with a Company of Actors, then Wandering in a Strange City-Giving the Key to her Story while Delirious.

Mary Tilly, a servant, employed by Edward Coon of 173 Fifth street, Jersey City, was admitted to the Charity Hospital in that city on the 18th inst., suffering from acute rheumatism. In reply to the questions of the Warden she said that she had run away from home, but refused positively to give any particulars of her history. She was apparently not more than 16 years of age, and every one who saw her was struck by her comeliness and her modest demeanor. Her language and her dress indicated that she was a person of education. From the silence that she constantly maintained concerning her family and her history the people at the hospital were led to suspect that there was some serious secret in her life. Ske was removed to one of the sick wards, where she

died on Thursday morning.

When the facts were communicated to Chief of Police Murphy, he resolved, if possible, to discover the dead girl's relatives. A few hours before her death she had become delirious, and while in that condition she spoke incoherently

of Police Murphy, he resolved, if possible, to discover the dead girl's relatives. A few hours before her death she had become delirious, and while in that condition she spoke incoherently of her mother, her church, the Sunday school she had attended, and her friends in Easton. Pa. Chief Murphy accordingly telegrapied to Chief of Police Burrel of Easton a minute description of the girl, and asked him whether he knew anything about her. A reply was promptly received, saying that the dead girl's description corresponded with that of a young girl who had recently mysteriously disappeared from the house of Charles V, McManus at 209 South Sixth street. Philadelphia, where she had been living as a nursemaid. Mr. McManus was thereupon communicated with, and at 8 o'clock inst evening he arrived in Jersey City. He was taken to the hospital, where he recognized the body as that of the missing nurse girl. She had given her real name, Mary Tilly.

It is learned that about a year ago her father, who was a miner in comfortable circumstances, died at Allentown. Pa. Her nother soon afterward became embarrassed in circumstances, and moved with Mary and a younger daughter to Philadelphia. There Mary and her mother obtained employment in the family of Mr. McManus. The girl seemed to he contented with her position. At lo'clock in the afternoon of April 29 she was sent with a message to George Leach of 1,017 Marlborouch street, near Richmond street. As she did not return in the evening a search was made for her. It was ascertained that she had been to Mr. Leach's house at 3% o'clock in the afternoon but that finding the family out and the house closed, she had delivered her message to a neighbor. Every effort was made by Mr. McManus to trace the girl. The police inquired for her at all the public institutions and telegraphed a description of her to the principal cities and towns in the State, but without obtaining any information about hat finding the was dark and rainy and modest bearing attracted general attracted general attract

LANDLORDS AND SEWER GAS.

As Isoffectual Attempt to Collect Rent for a House Vitlated with Malaria.

In 1877 Dr. Frank M. Odell, a young dentist, not long from Ohio, and but little informed as to the characteristics of certain localities in New York, hired from Peter A. H. Jackson the tis. "By her action and appearance," he said, "she showed that she had some great trouble on her mind, and that probably did more to kill her than the actual disease,"

Mr. McManus could not account for the gir's strange conduct except on the supposition that she was starge struck. He will take charge of the body and attend to the burial.

BURNED OUT AT NIGHT.

Narrow Escape of the Tenants of an Up-

Town Apartment Building. A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the apartment building at the northwest corner of Eighth avenue and Fortieth street. This building was erected about two years ago on a site which has three or four times in five years been visited by fire. It is a times in five years been visited by fire. It is a three-story and attle building of brick. The fire developed the fact that the building was very flimsily constructed, with walls barely eight inches thick and ceitings of the most fragile material. The ground floor is occupied as a clothing store by Max Stadler & Co., and the upper part was arranged for living apartments.

ments.
Stortly before 3 o'clock the occupants of the
second floor were awakened by the crackling of
flames and by smoke. All ran hurriedly into
the street, not waiting to assume their clothing,
and the cry of "Fire" was sounded. The fire
engines appeared quickly, but it was necessary
to send three alarms; before the flames were conquered.

engines appeared quickly, but it was necessary to send three alarmsibefore the flames were conquered,

After the people on the second floor had run out, the families of Andrew Murray, a deputy at the Tombs, and Stephen S. A. Eyre, steward of the Anollo Club, who lived on the third floor, still slept, unaware of their peril. A young daughter of Mr. Murray, in describing the affair, said: My little sister. Eva, who was sleeping with me, was awakened by the noise in the street, and told me I had better get up, and see what was the matter. Getting un quickly, I discovered that the building was on fire. There was only time to seize the little girl and hurry through the smoke and flames, almost naked, to the street.

The escape of Mr. and Mrs. Murray and of Mr. Evre and his wife was quite as narrow, all fleeing without their clothing. Both families lost all their clothing and household goods, and besides the Murrays lost a pocketbook full of bank notes, which was left lying on the diming room table. It was found burned to a cinder afterward. A purse containing \$112, the property of Mrs. Evre, was stolen from a china closet in the kitchen, which the flames only secrebed. J. B. Hunter, who lived on the second floor, lost all his furniture, and his gold watch was taken.

Mr. Crossmire's gold watch was also stolen. Money to the amount of \$500 was stolen from the various inmates of the house.

Good Reason to be Astonished. James Ratigan of Henderson street, Jersey

City, was convicted of assault and battery in the presenterm of the Hudson County Court of General Sessions term of the Hudson County Court of General Sessions. When the Court convened yesterday to immose sentence judge isarction called for James Hangan to time to the bar. A short, thick-set man advanced in trion of the bar. A short, thick-set man advanced in trion of the bench. The sent nee of the law, said the Jodge, is that you pay a fine of \$5 and stand committed pending its parment. While these words were fering orangement of the Judge's love. In secured to have not never the proposition of the thick and one of the con tables had to shove him out of the way in order to make room for another prisoner. After he had been led to a seat Sheriff Toffer ampropehel and asked whether he was prepared to pay his fine.

"Are you net James Ratinant" asked an effect.

"Devil a hit of it," was the reply; "I'm Henry Wright, and whave I to stay a fine?"

On inquiry it was discovered that Wright had been subpremed as a witness in a case, and led supcosed that because this name called by the Judge when flatigan was called for.

Kenrney Released. SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Kearney was re-

Those who buy lottery tickets should keep the run of the semi-annual drawings of the Louis-iana State Lottery Company, when over half a million dollars are distributed under the personal supervision of Gens. Beauregard and OFFICIAL CROOKEDNESS CHARGED. k String of Senndals from Rhode Island-

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- J. B. Greene of Providence has presented an additional memorial to Congress, relative to violations of civil service reform in Rhode Island. The petition alleges that Federal officers have interfered in local, State, and general elections. Mr. Greene says that after Brayton, the defaulting Postmaster at Providence, had been relieved from duty, he continued to act as trustee of the Republican corruption fund, and made his headquarters at the Custom House, Mr. Greene charges that Gardiner, the present Postmaster at Providence, took an active part in the late political canvass. He is also interested in Government contracts. The petition charges that Gardiner recently soid 100 tons of refuse matter from one of the mavy yards to a leading merchant and manufacturer in Providence. The Government steamer Blake, used in the coast survey, was extensively repaired recently at the works of a firm of which Gardiner is ex-partner. Gardiner is alleged to be the trustee of a national bank where the Republican corruption fund is deposited. Greene alleges that the office of Postmaster in one of the country towns of Rhode Island was sold for a money consideration. In another instance a defauiting Postmaster was allowed to depart without moiestation, and in a third town the Post Office was used as a place of assignation. A great scandal was caused by an attempt to shoot the Postmaster in this place. Mr. Greene alleges that the appraiser of foreign merchandise at Providence has repeatedly violated civil service rules; that meney is coonly used by Federal officers to control elections and legislative action, &c. He therefore, in the name of many citizens of his State, prays for an investigation. Republican corruption fund, and made his

A FORGER DESCRIBES HIS ART. One of his Companions in Crime Convicted through his Testimony.

would justify. The genuine check was never presented:
Ogle was tried yesterday in the General Sessions. "Big Kentuck" testified that he (Ogle), Gilligan, and Haveli presented the four checks. Under cross-examination he admitted that he had been in prison many times. Teller Meintosh identified Ogle as the man who presented one of the checks. The jury convicted Ogle and Judge Cowing remanded him for sentence.

PRINCETON'S DOORS CLOSED. PRINCETON, N. J., May 28 .- The suicide of John P. Shaw, a student in the junior class of Princeton College, who cut his throat in the University Hotel here on Wednesday evening. and the death of Montague R. Eiy, another student, a day or two before young Shaw's suicide, called special attention to the prev-sience of malarial fever among the students, Both Shaw and Ely were suffering from Both Shaw and Ery were suffering from the fever. Ely's death did not result directly from the disease, but from an ica-water bath that caused congestion of the lungs. Thirty-cight of the students have been ill with the fever, which started from drinking incore water from a well. The disease is said by Dr. Wisoff to be of a militaryer, revertheless, many of the students have obtained leave of absence on account of it, and this fact has many lifled the prevalence of the disease. The subject was considered by the inculty of the college at a meeting on Wednesday, and they passed the following:

Rewisel, That, in view of the state of the college in

Remired, That, in view of the state of the college in

President McCosh says in reference to this action of the faculty: "It is understood that the commence sent exercises will take place as usual, and the friends of the college need feel no hesitation on sanitary grounds as to their attendance."

KILLED BY A CONDUCTOR.

A Fatal Encounter on the Dover Express

Train at Morristown, N. J. DOVER, N. J., May 28 .- As the Dover express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was starting from the Newark depot at 5 o'clock this evening, a marketman named Augustus Leonard, who was under the influence of liquor, got in the train, and soon after began abusing Conductor J. R. George, to whom he was a stranger, After a while he attempted to make an assault After a white he attempted to make an assaud on the conductor, but was prevented by the passengers. At Morristown, as Leonard was leaving the train, he again assaulte? the conductor, who told him he did not want anything to do with him. Leonard then struck Conductor George, and George in turn struck back, hitting Leonard, he says, in the mouth with high.

back, hitting Leonard, he says, in the mouth with his fist.

When the train reached Dover half an hour later, Conductor George received a despatch saying that Leonard was dead. The conductor at one histened to Morristown to deliver himself to the authorities. This is the story of Conductor George, who is much esteemed in this community. The story is vouched for by several residents of this place who were on the train and witnessed the occurrence. Leonard lived at Morristown.

Anti-Third-Term Men Off for Chiengo, A strong anti-third-term delegation of polificians from Brooklyn left last night over the Eric Rail road. They were nearly all provided with tickets, for

misted Frem, it is said, by the Shorman Cinh in this city and mearly all were resing to Chicago in the interest of Sherman. The party blocked Frankin Westlery, Friek, M. J. Dudy, W. Mason, L. Sait, W. Holl, W. H. M. Friek, M. J. Dudy, W. Mason, L. Sait, W. Holl, W. H. M. Gattino, James Binner, thomes W. Cambrater, W. F. Shakes, James Marchy, James Farrel, Jones Johnson, Dr. Deane, H. L. Roshe, F. M. Cark, L. M. Porke, Linguistic Johnson, Dr. Deane, H. L. Roshe, F. M. Cark, L. M. Porke, Linguistic Johnson, Sheriff Palzert, who is conditioned L. Harrison. Except the Palzert, who is conditioned to the state of the Shorman movement a femaly at Change, we rived out the Shorman movement of the Bartist of the Condition the Large and teach desirable will be Westley and the mister of the martist of the They are regular dylegates. ushed them, it is said, by the Sherman Club in this

Thomas Kinsella's Home.

Two deeds were yesterday filed in the County Register's office in Brooklen affecting the house and let, 25x100 feet, on the west side of Chinton street, namely the property of Mrs. Bhasboth B. Krisel a, the divoced the property of \$18. Interest B. Kriegla, the divinced wife of Thomas Kriegla, either of the Broaden Brate. Mr Kinsella nict this property in his wife's many many years agas, the feature of the Section of the Kinsella adaptive, and in the same date the daughter conversed it to her inther. Both weeds were flied rester conversed it to her inther the ownership of the property day. The interest her ownership of the property of Thomas Kinsella and its to seeings the home with his broke, receively the Wile of School Superintendent Thomas W First.

LONDON, May 28 .- In the House of Commons today. Fromer Gadstone, replying to Mr. Charlin Con-servative, said he shi not retract the epithet 'maxne,' which he applied to the Anglo-Turkish Convention in h • election speech, but it was not necessary for him, whatever his ordinal, as repeat epitlets, as the downmont was not ever his ordinal, as repeat epitlets, as the downmont was not ever in regard to the Asymptotic Berthell of the Asymptoti

Notice. We will be conselled to close our. Eighth avenue store for a few date, owing to the lamage time during the re-cent fire. We would respectfully ask our kind parrons and the public who wish anything in our line to call a our main store. Broadway, corner Prince at, where we will be pleased to give them every attention.

GOVERNMENT CASH MISSING.

THE OUEER STORY OF THE MAN TO WHOM IT WAS INTRUSTED.

Package of Greenbacks Takes and a Pack-

age of Red Tape Substituted while the Custodian was Getting a Brink of Whiskey. WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Two thousand six hundred and forty dollars of Government money was lost or stolen at or near the cash room of the Treasury Department this morning. George A. Morris, an assistant in the Congressional Library, was sent by Mr. Spofford, the Librarian, this morning to each a draft for \$3,300, to meet the monthly expenses of the library. Morris presented his draft at the paying teller's window in the Treasury Department, and received \$660 in coin and \$2,640 in greenbacks. After obtaining the money he secured a piece of yellow paper, such as is used in the cash room to bind money packages, and wrapped up the notes, placing a rubber band around the package. The coin he delivered to a messenger, to be taken to the abivery. He then left the cash room with the money under his arm. From this point the stories told by the clerks in the cash room and by Morris to the Librarian differ. Mr. Spofford says that he was informed by Morris that after counting over the money at a small desk in the cash room to be sure that it was all right, he laid the package upon the desk for a moment to look after the coin. After so doing he placed the money package under his arm, and, leaving the Treasury, entered a street carto go to the Capitol. When at the corner of Fourteenth street, a block away, he observed for the first time that the package left peculiar, it being softer and less compact than packages of notes usually are. He bastily examined the contents, and, to his dismay, discovered that it contained common red tape instead of greenbacks. He hurriedly returned to the department and informed the officers of his loss.

Another story is that in about fifteen minutes bind money packages, and wrapped up the

covered that it contained common red lape instead of greenbacks. He hurriedly returned to the department of through his Testimony.

Four checks for \$7,000, purporting to be drawn to the order of John Bradley by Messrs. Purss & Young, bankers, of 40 Wail street, were paid by Paying Telier Melatosh of the Phonix National Bank on the 8th and 7th of January last. On the 8th, Messrs, Purss & Young declared the checks forgeries. As they were conversing with Teller Melatosh in regard to the forgeries, a man entered the office and offered as four per cent, \$100 Government bond for sale, asking for a check in payment. Mr. Young bought the bond, but noid for it in cash, Detectives Pinkerton and O'Connor obtained a description of this man and of the man who presented the largest of the four checks to Teller Melatosh, and arrested Whilam Orle, the son of a wealthy veterinary surgeon living in West Twenty-fifth street, and Januers Whilams, alias "Big Kentuck," who has been a darring manipulator of checks almost from his boyhood. Williams made haste to obtain terms for himself by the bottryal of his associates in the forgeries, which, he gave the detectives to understand, were only a part of a series amounting to hundred the street of the series that were printly indicted for the forgers Hayell, and Chirles Foreign the pursued by the gang the detective to understand, were only a part of a series amounting to hundred the first street will be provided the series of the series that containing and Chirles Brockway were arrested. They were jointly indicted for the forgers day of the form of the series of the form of the series of the form of the series of the series of the form of the series of the series of the forgers havely and Chirles Foreign the series of the foreign the series of the series of the series of the series to get a distance of the series of the se

HANGING IN ARKANSAS.

Sitting on his Comn.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 28 .- Thomas Edmunds suffered the penalty of death to-day at Ozark for the murder of his supposed wife and child one year ago. Edmunds lived in Kentucky, where he was married and had chil-dren. He left his family and, in company with the woman whom he killed, settled in Washington County eighteen months ago. The illicit connection being discovered, he left, as illief connection being discovered, he left, as he said, to return to Kentucky with the woman and child. Their arrival at the Arkansas River in Johnson County was the last time the woman and child were ever seen alive. A few months after this the receding river exposed the skeisten of the woman and some articles known to have been in their possession when last seen, and a wonderful chain of circumstances led to Edmunds's detection, arrest, and conviction in the Franklin Circuit Court. After change of venue he was sentenced to be hanged in November last, but the sentence was superseded by an appeal to the Supreme Court. The sentence was affirmed, and the Governor appointed to-day for the execution. At 12 o'clock Edmunus was carried to the scaffold sitting on his coffin. He displayed remarkable courage to the end, but was frequently moved to bears. He protested entire innocease of the crime to the last. After the customary religious ceremonies, the cap was drawn over his face and the trap sprung. In eleven minutes he was protounced dead, and his body was delivered to his friends for burnal. No doubt exists anywhere as to his guilt. The hanging of Juckson, a negro, under sentence of death at Marion, Chittenden County, to day, was postponed by an appeal to the Suo day, was postponed by an appeal to the Su preme Court.

ROBESON DID NOT REPLY.

Quietly Letting Pass Another Opportunity to Confront his Accusers.

WASHINGTON, May 28.-The attempt of the majority of the House Committee on Naval Mfair to add an item of \$1,097,000 to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the completion of the ironelad monitors Amphitrite, Terror, Puritan, and Monadnock bas been defeated. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole ruled the proposed amendment out of order. in the moment of time allowed him, Mr. Whitthorns moment of time allowed him, Mr. Whitthorne charged that the original construction of those vessels of war was conceived in franch. He thought that it would be better for the country and the navy to sink four million dollars in the ocean than to expend it on these vessels. Robeson was on the floor at the time, and he danced about among his friends, and at one time it seemed as though he intended to reply. When making his canvass for election he expressed grout anxiety to come to Congress to meet and confront his accusers. The opportunity was afforded him for the second time yesterday. Robeson may yet have another chance this session. An attempt will be made, probably with success, to insert the item in the bill in the Senate, and it will not be consurred in by the House without a disscurred in by the House without a discussion.

WAS IT AN INFERNAL MACHINE? Albert Simonton's Mysterious Injuries-The Theory of the Police.

Night before last, as Albert Simonton, aged about 17, was wellabe through York avenue, in the suburbs of Paserson, he ways be sublicinly stepped upon emething and metantly there was a lood explosion. He was controlled by enveloped in flames, his clothing being set on her, and but for the assistance of a man who hapset of the and but for the assistance of a man who hap-ced to be walking to the decaposerhead be might have been brosed to health. As it was, he was berribly in-terior was a second to the second machine included was a second to the in the country and in-variant was a first the included wants and the variant was a second to the included to sealth a second to the first the second beauty and mere upint offenders and the second to the second to the results of the second to t

Murder in the Second Degree.

NEWTON, N. J., May 28,-The trial of Clarence Tamebell, Michael Kane, and John Clark, all under 20 cars of are, for the minuter of Me abellion Washer, in

Sentences of Millists Commuted.

Sr. Petersnung May 28.-All the sentences

The Signal Office Prediction.

For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or fallow parameter, stationary or fallow parameter, stationary or fallow parameter, stationary or or followed by inchmish elser, the order frince at, where we have been present for the following variable, the present of the properties of